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C.I.A. AND ITS CHIEF DEVELOP SPY PLAN

Mr. Dulles sent orders to men around the world asking information on what to expect, information on troop movements, morale behind the Iron Curtain, purges, arms shipments and the like.

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Unit Directed by Allen Dulles Matches Wits With Reds to Aid U. S. Policy Making

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—In the background of almost every major foreign policy decision made these days by the Eisenhower Administration there is the figure of a man who may well be called America's "master spy."

He directs a sprawling and shadowy Government agency whose lines of espionage and information spread around the world and penetrate even behind the Iron Curtain in the desperate and often dangerous game of matching wits with the Communists. The estimates of the world situation that come from his office are vitally important in Administration policy planning.

Few know how and where he spends hundreds of millions of dollars—or in fact how much he does spend. Few know who his agents are or how they operate. Only a handful of top Government officials have access to his reports and estimates on Communist moves and probable plans.

He is Allen Welsh Dulles, 61 years old, chief of the United States Central Intelligence Agency whose operations are more hush-hush in many ways than those of the Atomic Energy Commission. His official title is Director of Central Intelligence.

Like a Headmaster in Looks

Mr. Dulles has a strong resemblance to his older (by five years) brother, the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. He looks more like a scholarly headmaster than the expert in cloak-and-dagger affairs that he is.

The deadly drama of the game in which he is engaged was vividly illustrated recently when Dr. Otto John—the West German security chief known as "the man with a thousand secrets"—vanished into Red-held East Germany. Dr. John's disappearance aroused fears among the Western allies that the Reds might be able through him to damage the Allies' spy network in East Germany and the satellite states.

Back in March, 1953, the report of Joseph Stalin's death flashed over the wires to a teletype at the agency's headquarters at 2430 E Street, N. W., Washington. Then the world knew that Georgi Malenkov was the man pulling the strings in the Kremlin. What did the change in the Red high command mean? Was it to be war or peace?

Report on Russian Situation

He and his colleagues sifted through the reports, studied files of information about Malenkov and those around him. Finally they sent a messenger to the White House with the estimate: Russia wasn't ready for war, and it would be a mistake to expect a revolution.

At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and the North Korean invasion, no one had pulled together all the information available and produced what could be called a national intelligence estimate. Mr. Dulles today is confident he has developed the machinery and techniques to avoid any such tragic failures in the future.

The National Security Act of 1947 created the C. I. A. As chief, Mr. Dulles has the help of the intelligence resources of the Army, Navy, Air Force, State Department, Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Joint Chiefs of Staff. His own organization is housed in thirty-eight buildings in Washington and deployed around the world.

Guesses on how many persons are employed by the agency range all the way from 3,000 to 30,000. Estimates on spending range up to and above \$500,000,000 a year.

United States experts have figured the Russians are spending about \$2,000,000,000 a year on espionage.

The C. I. A. budget is hidden in the budgets of other Government departments and agencies. Only a few members of the Congressional Appropriations Committees, the Budget Bureau and top Government officials know the exact totals.

Inevitably, the question comes: "How good is C. I. A.? As good as the British and Russians in espionage?" Mr. Dulles is convinced that it has climbed fast in the last ten years to a high degree of efficiency.

Security Checks in Agency

Would it be an easy matter for an enemy agent to worm his way into the C. I. A. headquarters to spy from the inside? Sources in the agency insist its safeguards are as foolproof as men and science can make them.

Of every 1,000 applicants for jobs only around eighty get through the rigid security checks. Those who get jobs in sensitive areas must survive a full field investigation by the F. B. I. and in some cases another investigation by the C. I. A. security force. Once in the agency the employe is under a constant check by its own security people.

Mr. Dulles, third director of the agency, was born in Watertown, N. Y., April 7, 1893. His father was the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, a Presbyterian minister. He was a Phi Beta Kappa student at Princeton and for a year he taught in a church mission school at Allahabad, India. Then in 1916 after getting his Master's degree at Princeton, he entered the diplomatic service. During World War I, Mr. Dulles was in Switzerland.

He told a visitor later: "That's when I learned what a valuable place Switzerland was for information—and when I became interested in intelligence work."

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